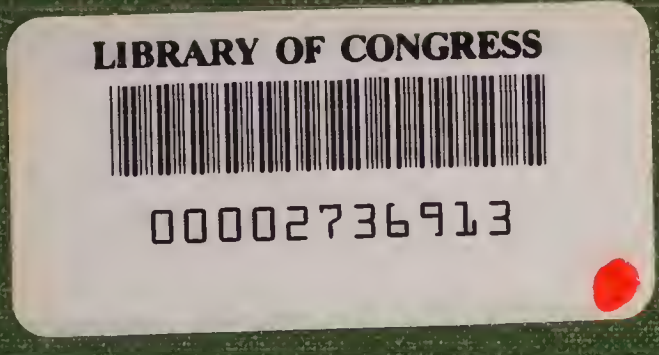
E 178
.25
.M93



THOUGHT QUESTIONS

FOR

STUDENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

BY

FAYETTE E. MOYER

CHAIRMAN OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT
DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL
NEW YORK CITY

ALLYN AND BACON

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO

THOUGHT QUESTIONS

FOR

STUDENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

BY

FAYETTE E. MOYER

CHAIRMAN OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT
DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL
NEW YORK CITY

ALLYN AND BACON

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO

E178
.25
.M93

COPYRIGHT, 1924
BY ALLYN AND BACON

Norwood Press
J. S. Cushing Co. — Berwick & Smith Co.
Norwood, Mass., U.S.A.

©CLA793922

JUL -5 '24

PREFACE

The questions here given are intended to exercise the reasoning power of the student upon materials presented by the usual text-books in American history. They differ from questions hitherto published, either in separate books or as parts of text-books, in that they are neither review questions nor questions involving research in other works. Care has been taken also to avoid questions the answers to which are uncertain because they depend on differences of opinion.

It is my hope that this collection will prove useful to teachers of American history in two ways: first, by providing teachers, both experienced and inexperienced, with a convenient means of assigning the kind of questions that experienced teachers have long been using in their class rooms; and, secondly, by suggesting to younger teachers the kind of questions that make class-room discussions lively and of practical value to students. History is one social science in which the reasoning process of the student in dealing with social problems can be definitely checked up by the actual happenings of the past. It behooves us as teachers of history, therefore, to give as much training in this reasoning process as we can. Thought questions, in that they do involve the reasoning process, need to be assigned in advance because the answers to them are

reached by individual minds at greatly differing speeds. If this book increases the use of such questions in the class room by relieving the teacher of the burden of dictating or mimeographing them, the author will feel that his purpose has been accomplished.

The quotations on which many of the questions are based have been taken mainly from the volumes of the "American Nation" series, the first five volumes of Channing's "History of the United States", Bogart's "Economic History of the United States", Muzzey's "Through the Civil War", Lingley's "Since the Civil War", and Schlesinger's "New Viewpoints in American History". Because of a desire to avoid giving students having access to these works a clue to the answer to the question by stating the source of the quotation, the name of its author has in most cases been omitted.

The questions are arranged in the chronological order of the events in American history, except that at the end questions on the tariff, on transportation, and on immigration and labor have been arranged by groups under these headings. Nearly all the questions dealing with slavery are included in the period 1850 to 1860.

F. E. Moyer

DeWitt Clinton High School
New York City

THOUGHT QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

1. "The history of America would have been precisely what it has been if Leif Ericson had never been born." Explain.
2. "The three navigable oceans of the world were all crossed for the first time by European explorers in the single generation between 1492 and 1522. The third stage of water-born commerce was at hand." What were the other two?
3. "As a result of the discovery of America by Columbus, the ratio between man and land became changed for the whole civilized world. So far as the human mind can foresee, nothing of a similar nature can happen again." Explain.
4. Why did Balboa call the Pacific Ocean the "South Sea"?
5. The England of James I contained little more than half of the number of inhabitants of London today. Why then did so many writers of the time speak of the over-population of England?
6. "For the United States the year 1588 was more than memorable, it was vital." Why?

7. "John Rolfe discovered how Virginia tobacco, until then bitter in taste to Europeans, could be cured for the English market, and in 1616 a consignment from his plantation was sold at a good price in London. The permanence of English colonization in America was thus assured." Why?

8. The management of the Virginia Company was turned over to Sir Edwin Sandys in 1619. Sandys was one of the leaders of the reform party in Parliament. Connection of that fact with an important event in American history in 1619?

9. The representatives of Captain John Martin's plantation were refused admission in 1619 by the assembly at Jamestown. Compare Article I, Section 5, of the Constitution and show what part of that section was in use in Virginia in 1619.

10. "In colonial days there existed white servitude and negro slavery." What form did the white servitude take?

11. "The history of each one of the English colonies was marked by political antagonisms between the people living in the coast towns and the settlers of the interior." Which of these groups would be in favor of frequent redistribution of representation according to population? Why?

12. "The Mayflower Compact was not in any way the constitution of an independent state, as has sometimes been said." Show that it was not.

13. Plymouth always remained small and in 1691 was joined to Massachusetts Bay. Why, then, are the Pilgrims given such an important place in American history?

14. The charter for the Massachusetts Bay Company originally provided for the "election of the Governor and officers here in England," but before it was finally issued the phrase was omitted. Becker says: "The change was of vital importance." Why?

15. "The town and the town meeting were as natural to New England as the plantation and the county were to Virginia and the other Southern colonies." Why?

16. "The Puritans had not the remotest thought of founding in New England an asylum for the religiously persecuted of the earth. What they came here to do was to secure the freedom of their own consciences." Show that these two sentences do not contradict each other.

17. "One family in forty of those who came to New England in the earliest years had some member who was a college graduate. Three-fourths of these graduates came from Cambridge, England." Connection of this with the educational history of Massachusetts?

18. Why did the great migration to Massachusetts suddenly cease in 1640?

19. In the New England Confederation men and money were to be furnished according to population, but voting power was equally distributed. What possible source of trouble lay in this provision?

20. By 1660, throughout New England, except in one colony, the support by taxation of the clergy formed a part of the regular business of the town. What was the one colony excepted? Why?

21. How did the idea of religious freedom differ in Rhode Island from that in Maryland?

22. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639) contained this statement: "It is ordered, sentenced and decreed that there shall be two general assemblies or courts." Would you say that these Orders, or the Mayflower Compact (1620), or neither, should be called the first written political constitution in America that created a government? Why?

23. The Hudson at New York is sometimes spoken of as the "North River." Why?

24. The New York State constitution today provides that "All feudal tenures are hereby abolished." Connection of this with the history of New Netherland?

25. Since England and Holland were not at war in 1664, what right did England claim to seize New Netherland?

26. Gouverneur Morris said: "The Zenger trial was the morning star of that liberty which subsequently revolutionized America." What justification is there for this statement?

27. For what one idea is Roger Williams famous in history?

28. What does "(O S)" after a date mean? Why is the correction needed to change "O S" into "N S" different for dates in the 18th century from that in the 17th?

29. "The English Revolution of 1688–9 was a real revolution." What did it accomplish?

30. Of what importance in the later history of North America was the hatred of the Iroquois toward the French?

31. "When France and England clashed in America, it was a conflict between two ideals of government." What were these two?

32. "The military capacities of the colonists of France were out of all proportion to their numbers and wealth compared with the English settlers." Give two reasons for this.

33. "In the long run the contracted dimensions of the area settled by the English before the French and Indian War proved to be a blessing in disguise." Why?

34. What man, not a military leader, had much to do with the English victories of 1756–63?

35. In speaking of the Treaty of 1763, one author says: "Many thought that all the conquered West India islands should have been retained and Canada restored to France." Why?

36. Were colonial vessels of the English colonies "English" under the terms of the Navigation Act of 1660?

37. Why was a "writ of assistance" more efficacious than a search warrant?

38. By 1754 the colonies owed the mother country annually about 200,000 pounds sterling on balance. How did the colonies get the money to pay it?

39. Why did the cry of "No taxation without representation" arise over the Stamp Act when the colonists had not raised this objection to the duties collected at custom houses?

40. Why were not the American colonists "represented" in Parliament as well as Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, which, like the colonies, sent no representatives?

41. "Because of the character of the taxation, it rallied to the colonial position the powerful support of the lawyers and newspaper proprietors." To what tax before 1776 does this refer?

42. Channing says that Townshend was much more responsible than Grenville for the loss of the American colonies to England. Why?

43. "The Boston Tea Party marked a turning point in the course of events both in America and Britain." Why?

44. "From this time forth there was a public body representing the common interests of the colonies." What time?

45. "The Revolution was virtually over before Congress had any legal standing or defined powers." What about the Second Continental Congress?

46. "The Continental Congress in its resolutions of October, 1774, really furnished the formula, and apparently for the first time formally, under which the British Empire of self-governing colonies has become possible." What was this formula?

47. "The American Revolution seems to have been the outcome of a collision of two mutually incompatible interpretations of the British constitution, one held by the subjects of the British king in America, the other by the majority in the British Parliament." McIlwain. On what point did these two views differ?

48. When the new State Constitutions were formed, practically none of the Governors was given the veto power. How do you explain that fact?

49. "As late as January, 1776, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland instructed their delegates in Congress to vote against independence. The tide now turned; the

King, coming to the aid of the radical party in Congress, made measures palatible which had hitherto seemed out of the question." Channing. How did the King "come to the aid of the radical party"?

50. Why is the King repeatedly mentioned in the Declaration of Independence while Parliament is hardly mentioned at all, or only indirectly?

51. On July 19, 1776, it was determined to have the Declaration engrossed on parchment and signed by the members. What, then, happened on July 4?

52. "The campaigns of 1777 were decisive of American independence." Why?

53. "From being a local conflict between two sections of the British Empire, the war took on the form of a world-wide conquest for dominion." When did this change take place?

54. "In 1779, in the very year when the soldiers were starving in New Jersey and on the Hudson, breadstuffs were practically unsaleable in Philadelphia, less than 150 miles away." What was lacking?

55. "The Secretary, acting on information that was already three months old, gave Cornwallis permission to carry out plans that were unsuited to the actual condition when the consent reached America." What disadvantage of the English in the Revolutionary War is illustrated by this statement?

56. "As the paper money of the Revolution depreciated from passing from hand to hand, each holder thereby paid a national tax." Explain.

57. "The hardship endured during the Revolution in the depreciation of the currency was nothing like what it would be nowadays." (*a*) Why not? (*b*) What people suffer most from a depreciating currency?

58. The three commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of 1783 were Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, who had been long and familiarly known in Paris; John Jay, of New York, who was of French Huguenot ancestry; and John Adams, of Braintree, Mass. Of these three, which probably insisted on the grant of fishing rights in the treaty? Which probably distrusted most the French Government of the time? Which was in a position to reconcile the French to the terms of the treaty? Why?

59. "The Revolution was at bottom a civil struggle between two political ideals that had torn the English race since the days of Elizabeth. The success of the American cause was the vindication (as salutary for England as for us) of the more liberal ideal." (*a*) What were the two ideals? (*b*) Why was the victory "salutary" for England?

60. Washington said in 1783: "It remains still to be seen whether the Revolution will prove to be a blessing or a curse." How could it prove to be a curse?

61. We speak of the "Critical" Period of American history. From what noun is the adjective derived?

62. "Under the circumstances, the Articles of Confederation could hardly be more than a feeble instrument." What were these circumstances?

63. During the entire period of the Confederation, Congress received only six million of sixteen million dollars assessed on the States. Why weren't the assessments enforced?

64. Massachusetts, unlike Rhode Island, refused to issue paper money during the hard times of 1785–6. Connection of this with Shays's Rebellion?

65. "It made the territories of the United States not subject lands but sister lands." To what does this refer?

66. "By 1789 the American people had devised a colonial system that harmonized with their political principles and was to succeed in the coming century beyond that of any other colonizing country of the earth." (*a*) What system is referred to? (*b*) Where did most of this colonizing take place?

67. Washington was one of the wealthy men of Virginia and an excellent manager; yet in January, 1788, Washington wrote that he was so straightened for funds that he was obliged to put off the tax collector three months. George

Mason, a wealthy delegate to the Constitutional Convention, could not have attended at all if he had not been paid in advance. What bearing have these facts on the adoption of a new constitution?

68. "The chief task that confronted the leaders of the Federal Constitutional Convention was, in its essence, the same that the British government had failed to solve a dozen years before." What was this problem?

69. New York with 136 times the population of Nevada has the same representation in the United States Senate. How do you explain this historically?

70. The provision of giving each Senator one vote instead of one vote to each state helped to avoid what evil of Confederation days?

71. To placate the large states it was provided that bills for raising revenue should originate in the House. Channing says: "As the Senate was permitted to amend these as well as other bills, the arrangement was largely nugatory." (*a*) Explain. (*b*) Does a bill appropriating money have to pass the House first? (*c*) What one of the amendments to the Constitution has removed one of the arguments for the provision concerning revenue bills? (*d*) What argument for this provision still remains?

72. For purposes of representation, what was the population of a state before the Civil War

that had 800,000 free inhabitants and 600,000 slaves?

73. Channing says that the proposal that the Government of the Constitution should come into operation when ratified by nine states was "revolutionary." Why?

74. When the question of ratification was pending in New York, it was known that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire had ratified. Possible bearing of this on the action of New York?

75. At the beginning of Washington's administration there were only twenty-two members of the Senate. Why not twenty-six?

76. "There were no national political parties in the United States in 1789 as we use the term today." What about the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists?

77. It has been said that the system of choosing a President by means of electors "tends to preserve federal character of the union and to prevent fraud in states where it would be most difficult to check." Explain the reasoning lying back of these two statements.

78. It has been said that with the present system of electing a President, it is practically impossible for the man to be the choice of only one small geographical section of the country. Why?

79. In 1789 John Adams was elected Vice-President, although he did not get a majority of the whole numbers of electors. How was this possible?

80. The Congress in existence from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1791, was the first Congress. (*a*) What Congress by number declared war against England in 1812? (*b*) When did that Congress go out of existence? (*c*) What Congress by number declared war against Germany in April, 1917? (*d*) Why is it possible, without further data, to tell which Congress passed the Sherman Anti-trust Act of 1890 but not which one passed the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887?

81. Of all of Hamilton's financial plans, the only one to meet practically no objection was the one to pay the foreign debt in full. Why was there no objection to that plan?

82. What group of people became active supporters of the new federal government by reason of the assumption by the national government of State debts?

83. In view of Hamilton's financial measures, why does the expression "Not worth a continental" persist?

84. How did Article VI of the Constitution help Hamilton's arguments?

85. Jefferson argued that the establishment of the First United States Bank by Congress would

be unconstitutional. Just what is meant by saying that an act is unconstitutional, provided the act does not do anything expressly forbidden by the Constitution?

86. Read Article I of the Constitution, first clause of Section 8. Does Congress have the power to pass such acts as it pleases provided they are "for the general welfare"?

87. The question of the constitutionality of the United States Bank depended to a greater or less extent upon the strict or loose construction of what phrase?

88. Jefferson argued that the power to establish a bank could not be derived from the implied powers clause since all the powers given Congress can be carried out without a bank and hence a bank is not necessary. If you had been Hamilton, how would you have met that argument?

89. Would those who favored a strong national government be in favor of a loose or a strict interpretation of the Constitution? Why?

90. About 1780 office holding was confined to Protestants in New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Did the first amendment to the United States Constitution put an end to this practice?

91. "It is one of the curious coincidences of history that in the very days when Jay's Treaty was being negotiated, Eli Whitney was securing

the patent for his cotton gin." In what did this " curious coincidence " consist?

92. Since the cotton-gin did the work of many men, why did it mean an increased demand for slave labor?

93. " The revolt of the Western frontiersmen in 1794 was no unmixed evil although it occurred at a very critical time in our relations with Great Britain." What can you say in justification of this statement?

94. " Two of the treaties made in the first decade of our history saved us from imminent war. A third secured to us the use of the Mississippi and so opened our trans-Allegheny region to world commerce." What three treaties are referred to?

95. In 1797 the Federalist Adams became President and the Republican Jefferson became Vice-President. How did it happen that two men of different political parties were chosen for these two offices?

96. There was published in 1909 a book by G. W. Allen entitled *Our Naval War with France.* To what years in our history does it refer?

97. In 1801 the House of Representatives decided which of two members of the same political party was to be President. (*a*) Under what circumstances does the House of Representatives choose the President? (*b*) Why is it unlikely that the circumstances of 1800 will ever occur again?

98. In 1801, in the House of Representatives on the first ballot, Jefferson received the votes of eight states and Burr six. Did this constitute an election for Jefferson? (There were sixteen states.)

99. "Spain acceded to the request of the United States for the right of deposit. This was a most important concession." Why?

100. In 1801 the Spanish government received 950,000 livres from New Orleans and expended 2,841,-000 livres there. What bearing may similar figures have had on the transfer of Louisiana to France?

101. "In 1803 in the war with Britain, colonies were a burden to France." Why?

102. Livingston and Monroe had been directed at the time of the Louisiana Purchase to purchase New Orleans and West Florida. Why?

103. In Louisiana the continental civil law, instead of the English common law, governs domestic relations and transfers of property. Why?

104. Chief Justice Marshall once wrote: "The Constitution confers absolutely upon the government of the Union the powers of making war and of making treaties; consequently that government possesses the power of acquiring territory, either by conquest or by treaty." According to this view, is the power to acquire territory an expressed, an implied, a residual, or a concurrent, power?

105. Since France was seizing deserting sailors when found on American vessels, why did not the question of impressments become a serious one between the United States and France?

106. In 1805 occurred the British victory at Trafalgar and the French victory at Austerlitz. How did they increase our problems?

107. What was there in Jefferson's own experience that led him to believe that England could be brought to terms in 1808 by economic pressure?

108. In 1808 the Spaniards rebelled against Napoleon and opened Spanish-American ports to the British. What effect did this possibly have upon the embargo?

109. "The constructive effect of the embargo on New England has been overlooked." What was this effect?

110. In 1808 "the commerce of Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie grew by leaps and bounds." Why?

111. One of the amendments proposed by the Hartford Convention provided for a two-thirds majority in each house of Congress for (1) admitting new states; (2) passing non-intercourse laws; and (3) declaring war. Name the actions of Congress that led to each of these three.

112. "MacDonough's victory on Lake Champlain was the most timely stroke of good fortune in the war." Why?

113. Between 1807 and 1811 the number of spindles in the cotton mills in the United States increased from 8,000 to 80,000. Why?

114. In 1816 "crates of earthernware and bales of cotton goods, piled on the docks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, were sold to eager bidders at auction." What had this state of affairs to do with the Tariff Act of 1816?

115. What economic changes were taking place in Massachusetts that led Webster to oppose the tariffs of 1816 and 1824 but support that of 1828? Why did Calhoun differ from Webster in both 1816 and 1828?

116. It is not within the power of Congress to abolish the Supreme Court. Why not? Is there any way in which the President and Congress combined could control the Supreme Court?

117. Since the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has no more votes than the other Justices, how does it happen that so much influence is ascribed to "the decisions of John Marshall"?

118. In 1808 an Ohio judge was impeached for declaring a state statute void, and from 1824 to 1830 Kentucky was in an uproar over the same question. What power, generally admitted today, evidently had not yet received full acceptance?

119. By the Judiciary Act of 1789 the Supreme Court was given original jurisdiction in the issuing of mandamuses. (*a*) Consult Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution and show why in the case of Marbury *vs.* Madison that part of the act was declared unconstitutional. (*b*) Why is this case a famous one in American history?

120. The declaration by the Supreme Court that an act of Congress is unconstitutional goes back to what practice of colonial times?

121. Since the Supreme Court is provided for by the Constitution and its powers are therein stated, why has there ever been any doubt as to the right of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional?

122. By 1820 all but two of the judges of the Supreme Court were Republicans and the Chief Justice himself was a Southerner. How do you account for the fact that all its important decisions tended to give more strength to the national government?

123. Louisiana abolished lotteries years ago. Could a lottery company with a previous Louisiana charter not providing for change, go on selling lottery tickets on the basis of the Dartmouth College decision?

124. Why was the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden of great importance in the development of water transportation in this country?

125. Jefferson wrote in 1820: "The great object of my fear is the federal judiciary." Why should he fear it?

126. By the census of 1820 New Hampshire and South Carolina each had 244,000 free inhabitants, but in the election of 1828 South Carolina had eleven electoral votes and New Hampshire, only eight. Why?

127. "The Missouri Compromise of 1820 marked the ending of one epoch of our history and the beginning of another." Why?

128. "The Monroe Doctrine bears his name and properly." Why, since John Quincy Adams formulated it?

129. In 1844 the campaign cry was "Fifty-four forty or fight." What had the "Fifty-four forty" to do with the Monroe Doctrine?

130. If Germany had won the war in 1915, and had demanded Canada from Great Britain, could we have objected on the ground of the Monroe Doctrine? Give reason for your answer.

131. In 1824, Clay was a candidate for the presidency. The election went to the House of Representatives where Clay was highly popular. Why did he receive no votes there?

132. In 1820 the population of New York City was larger than that of Philadelphia by 11,000 and in 1830 by 41,000. Account for the rapid increase in the population of New York.

133. The Mohawk Valley in the State of New York offers the only pass (400 feet) through the mountains between Canada and Georgia that is under 1,000 feet above sea level. How has this influenced the growth of New York City?

134. In the first third of the 19th century the frontiersmen of the West and the working men of the East were influential in bringing about political changes. Was their influence for more or less democracy? Why?

135. In 1820 one elector refused to vote for the only presidential candidate in the field, Monroe. Did he have the right to vote for any one not a candidate?

136. In 1824 Crawford was nominated for President by a caucus of sixty-eight members of Congress. The Congress then had in all 261 members. Significance of these figures on changing methods of nominating?

137. (*a*) "The general government is the joint agent of two distinct sovereignties." (*b*) "The general government and the state governments derived their authority from the same source." Webster wrote one of these sentences and Calhoun the other. Did Webster write (*a*) or (*b*)?

138. Calhoun once said in a speech: "Am I told that the Constitution does not give Congress the necessary power? . . . I answer, I am no advocate of refined arguments on the Constitu-

tion." If you were to choose between 1816 and 1828 for the date of this speech, which would you choose and why?

139. "The seats of the government became, for the first time, filled with men whom the people had elected, not because the officials were superior to the multitude but because they were so like them." Of whose inauguration was this said?

140. "The West had become permeated with the idea of nationality." Why the West, more than other sections of the country?

141. The government paid off the final installment of its debt in 1835 but until the year 1842 could not reduce its revenues to meet the demands of current expenses only. Why not?

142. Why was Jackson called by his opponents "King Andrew the First"?

143. Muzzey says: "The Senate had no right to pass a vote of censure on the President of the United States." Give one argument in support of this statement.

144. What made it impracticable to use the surplus after 1835 for internal improvements?

145. In the years immediately following 1837 there were few strikes and labor unions lost ground. Why in those years?

146. "The extraordinary spectacle was to be seen of a President without a party and an overwhelmingly victorious party without any control of

an Executive which it and misfortune had placed in the chief magistracy." (*a*) What President? (*b*) What misfortune?

147. " The most valid criticism of Polk's aggressiveness in forcing the conflict rests on the weakness and disorganization of Mexico." Assuming that Mexico had not been weak and disorganized, and that she had acted just as she did, what justification was there for our aggressiveness?

148. If the Wilmot Proviso had been adopted, would it have excluded slavery from Texas?

149. (*a*) " During this controversy over slavery from 1848 to 1850 there existed a powerful influence which prevented the sectional antagonism from showing itself in undisguised form." . . . (*b*) " In the conventions of 1848 both parties refused to take a stand on the Wilmot Proviso." Assuming that (*b*) illustrates (*a*), what was the " influence "?

150. Between 1800 and 1810 the black population of this country increased more rapidly than the white. How do you account for it?

151. In the 1790's there was strong opposition to slavery in Virginia, but by 1840 Virginia was a strong supporter of slavery, even though the state raised no cotton. Why?

152. Between 1830 and 1840 the number of slaves in Virginia decreased by 23,000. What was the chief cause for this decrease?

153. Speaking in favor of the Compromise of 1850, Clay said: "You in the free States — you have got what is worth more than a thousand Wilmot Provisos. You have nature on your side." Webster said: "I would not take pains to reaffirm an ordinance of nature." What did they mean?

154. (*a*) How do you account for the little strip of Oklahoma just north of Texas? Why was not Texas, like Arizona and New Mexico, extended to the 37th parallel? (*b*) How do we know without consulting the scale of any map that that strip of Oklahoma is about thirty-five miles wide?

155. "In the northern states the problem of the defenders of the Compromise of 1850 was to induce men of anti-slavery tendencies to forego all further agitation concerning slavery." What was their chief obstacle in solving this problem?

156. At the end of 1850 the status of slavery had been determined in every square mile of our domain from the Mississippi to the Pacific. What four acts had done it?

157. Douglas argued that the Missouri Compromise was "superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850." What principles?

158. The original Kansas-Nebraska bill, which said that the Compromise of 1820 had been "superseded by" the Compromise of 1850, was

amended to read "inconsistent with." One argument for the change?

159. The Kansas-Nebraska bill passed the Senate thirty-seven to fourteen and the House 113 to 100. Why was the vote closer in the House than in the Senate?

160. Every Whig member of Congress from the states north of Mason and Dixon's Line voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and all but seven from the states south of the Line voted for it. Of the forty-two northern Democrats who voted for it, only seven were reëlected. Judging by these facts, what dangers threatened the Whig and the Democratic parties?

161. "The cry of broken faith had wrecked Pierce and it might also Buchanan." What cry of "broken faith" had wrecked Pierce?

162. "That his bill would produce a revolution in politics and do more than any one thing to precipitate civil war never entered his head." (*a*) What bill? (*b*) Whose head?

163. Give one argument to show that Douglas was true to his theory of popular sovereignty in opposing the Lecompton constitution. How did his stand on this question tend to split the Democratic party?

164. "Out of the efforts of Democrats and Whigs to subordinate this issue grew at length the Republican party." What issue?

165. The Ostend Manifesto, while sent to our Secretary of State in 1854, was not published until March, 1855. It at once met with unsparing condemnation in the North. Why was such a reception natural at that time?

166. "The plea which had proved successful in 1850 became in 1856 the chief ground upon which the two conservative parties appealed for votes." (*a*) What plea? (*b*) What were the two "conservative parties"?

167. Taney received the concurrence of five other judges in declaring the Compromise to have been illegal and void, although such an opinion was an *obiter dictum*, dragged into the case. (*a*) What case? (*b*) Why was the opinion an *obiter dictum?*

168. Lawyers doubted the binding character of anything in the Dred Scott case but the bare decision itself. Why, then, was the country so excited by it?

169. The panic of 1857 was intensified for the farmer because of the cessation of the Crimean war. Why?

170. "The price of negroes (1857–9) rose in these years to unheard-of figures, good field hands bringing in places from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars." With this statement as a basis, make a statement as to the effect of the panic of 1857 upon the South.

171. Since the direct election of Senators did not come in until 1913, why did Lincoln and Douglas address popular audiences in their campaign for the Senatorship in 1858?

172. "In 1860 Douglas was the unanimous choice of the northern wing of the party, but his Freeport Doctrine had killed him in the South." Why?

173. In a speech in the Senate in 1859 Jefferson Davis said that the Freeport Doctrine of Douglas was "a thing offensive to every idea of the supremacy of the laws of the United States." Explain clearly why Davis so regarded it.

174. "Every Massachusetts and every South Carolina member of Congress voted for the tariff of 1857." What bearing has this statement on a discussion of the fundamental causes of the Civil War?

175. Jefferson Davis wrote after the Civil War: "The truth remains intact and incontrovertible that the existence of African servitude was in no wise the cause of the conflict, but only an incident." Give one possible argument against the truth of this statement.

176. Breckenridge electors received in the South in 1860 571,051 votes as against 705,928 for his opponents. From these figures, how would you say the Southern voters felt about secession on election day, 1860?

177. From 1855 to 1860, 84% of the cotton consumed by cotton mills here and abroad came from the South. What bearing might consideration of this fact have had on the beginning of the Civil War?

178. "The defeated Douglas held Lincoln's hat during the speech (the first inaugural), and the author of the Dred Scott decision administered the oath. The coming wreck of the theories with which their lives were bound up must have been visible to both." What were these theories?

179. Speaking of the conduct of the negroes in the Civil War, a writer says: "John Brown's effort at Harpers Ferry was based on a complete misapprehension." What misapprehension?

180. Lincoln received about 40% of the popular vote in the election of 1860 but got a majority of the electoral college. (*a*) What is meant by the "popular vote," since the president is chosen by electors? (*b*) How can a man with a minority of the popular vote win a majority of the electors?

181. "Railroad building just before the Civil War revised our economic and political geography." (*a*) What influence did it have on changing the economic relationships of the Northwest? (*b*) What political influence did this economic change probably have?

182. "At any time before the secession of a state the forts in the South could have been garrisoned without bringing on actual conflict." Why?

183. "Almost alone, Lincoln saw what holding Sumter meant." What did it mean?

184. "The assault upon Sumter was the knife driven by the hand of the South itself into the vitals of slavery." Explain.

185. "From a military standpoint, the slaves were an element of strength to the South rather than of weakness." Give one argument in support of this statement.

186. How did the loyal border states complicate for Lincoln the problem of dealing with slavery?

187. Give one reason for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of rebellion (see Constitution, Article I, Section 9) and one danger arising from such suspension.

188. "One of the difficulties of the Confederate Government was that the temper and tradition of the South were far less favorable to executive centralization than were those of the North." Why?

189. "In the border states the civil war had assumed a fratricidal character." Why chiefly in those states?

190. Why did not Lincoln declare the slaves free in parts of states that had been in insurrection but were not so on January 1, 1863?

191. About how many slaves were actually freed on January 1, 1863? Why not more? Were there ever any more freed by the Emancipation Proclamation?

192. Slaves in Delaware and Kentucky were not freed by state action nor were they freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. (*a*) Why were they not freed by the Emancipation Proclamation? (*b*) How, then, were they freed?

193. In discussing the Davis-Wade bill in 1864 Lincoln said: "I can see that I may in an emergency do things on military grounds which cannot be done constitutionally by Congress." Give an instance of an act of this kind performed by Lincoln before 1864.

194. "The rising price of gold during the Civil War was ominous. The disappearance, too, of specie from the currency was startling; but in its place the people accepted the greenbacks, of which there were in circulation January 1, 1864, $444,825,022, thereby submitting to a forced loan." (*a*) Gold, always being worth $20.67 an ounce, what is meant by speaking of "the rising price of gold"? (*b*) What security lay back of the greenbacks on January 1, 1864? (*c*) Give two differences between a greenback and a bond. (*d*) Why did the greenbacks constitute a "forced loan"?

195. If a national bank fails, is a "five-dollar bill," consisting of the promise of that bank

to pay, still good? Give reason for your answer.

196. Is it possible for a depositor to lose money if a national bank fails?

197. The act of March 3, 1865, imposed a tax of 10% on the notes of state banks, driving them out of circulation. Since the states are forbidden to issue paper money, why were there any state bank notes in circulation?

198. Since 1865, have any state banks been allowed to issue currency in the form of their own notes?

199. See Constitution, Article IV, Section 3. How was the consent secured in the case of West Virginia?

200. Why had Johnson, a Tennessee Democrat, been put on the same ticket with Lincoln in 1864?

201. "Communities of the South during the Civil War grew self-reliant, economically, as never before." Why?

202. "As to production, throughout the Civil War period, until the territory was entirely overridden by Union armies, the South remained fruitful. . . . Yet the Confederate armies suffered for want of food." What part of the system had broken down?

203. "The outcome of the Civil War represented the triumph of Webster over Calhoun." How?

204. "The ease with which this labor force (the million men under arms on the Union side at the

close of the Civil War) was reabsorbed into the industrial system, with little of the suffering that marked the disbanding of the Napoleonic armies, has always excited the wonder of historians." What was chiefly responsible for this ease?

205. What was the effect of the Civil War upon the development and use of agricultural machinery?

206. Since nearly all the Southern states had been "reconstructed" under the President's plan before Congress met in December, 1865, how could Congress get control of the situation? (See Constitution, Article I, Section 5).

207. "That the result of the war should be an accession of influence in Congress to the South, was a proposition which few Northerners could contemplate with entire equanimity." Whence was this "accession of influence" to come?

208. "Unhappily for themselves, the Southern states played unwittingly into the hands of Stevens and his radical colleagues." How?

209. Was President Johnson impeached?

210. In the trial of President Johnson the first vote was "Guilty, thirty-five; not guilty, nineteen." Was this verdict one of acquittal or conviction? Why?

211. The Civil Rights Bill, already a law, was practically made a part of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Two things gained by its friends in making it an amendment?

212. Did the fourteenth amendment compel the South to give the negro the right to vote?

213. The Consolidated Gas Company of New York once fought a law requiring them to furnish gas at eighty cents a thousand cubic feet, using as its defense the fourteenth amendment. What part of that amendment was quoted?

214. "Previous to 1868, when the fourteenth amendment became part of the Constitution, comparatively little state legislation relating to private property had been reviewed the Supreme Court." Why did the fourteenth amendment make a change in that respect?

215. Does a legislative act constitute "due process of law" as required by the fourteenth amendment? Give reason for your answer.

216. "Thereby the word 'male' was placed in the federal Constitution for the first time." When?

217. "The protagonists of women's rights now claimed that the fourteenth amendment, in declaring that all persons born or naturalized in the United States were citizens, had thereby really enfranchised all women." Were they right? Give reason.

218. What part of the fourteenth amendment has never been carried out by legislation?

219. In 1920 Tennessee "went Republican." It was the first of the eleven seceding states to do so

after the close of the Reconstruction Period. How had the history of Tennessee differed from that of the other ten states in the Confederacy?

220. James Ford Rhodes wrote *A History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850 to the Close of Reconstruction in 1877.* Why did 1877 mark the close of Reconstruction?

221. In 1909, three of the first five states in the value of cotton products manufactured were North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. In this respect how did the New South differ from the Old South?

222. "One county in Alabama has erected a monument to the boll weevil because it has compelled the abandonment of the one-crop system." Bogart. Explain clearly this quotation.

223. "With gold at 285, the government was receiving for its bonds paper dollars worth only thirty-five cents and it was paying in coin 17% on its 6% bonds." Muzzey. How does the author arrive at the figure of 17%?

224. Many of the greenbacks were made "legal tender for all debts, public or private, except customs duties and interest on the public debt." Why not for these also?

225. Why did the debtor classes object to the destruction of the greenbacks by the government after the Civil War?

226. In 1870 the Supreme Court announced a decision declaring unconstitutional the Legal Tender Act of 1862, so far as concerned debts contracted prior to the passage of the Act. Explain just what this meant.

227. Consult Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution and show why there was a question of the right of Congress to authorize the issuing of legal-tender notes.

228. Did the fifteenth amendment compel the South to give the negro the right to vote? Was there any way in which it could legally be evaded?

229. "According to international practice, both sides in the European conflict might purchase munitions from neutrals in the World War." Does this indicate a change from the period of the Civil War when England was held to be delinquent in allowing the *Alabama* to sail?

230. "The annual mileage of new railroads fell from 7,439 in 1872 to 1,606 in 1875; the production of pig-iron declined from 2,560,000 tons in 1873 to 1,868,000 in 1876." What occasioned these decreases?

231. "The power to count the votes that would make the President passed on December 6th, 1876, to some federal authority, but what that authority was nobody could conclusively say." Why not?

232. What was there about the disputed election of 1876 for every American to take pride in?

233. During 1879 Europe had bad crop failures. What influence did that tend to have on the success of the resumption of specie payments?

234. When specie payments were resumed on January 1, 1879, there was only $133,000,000 in coin in the Treasury to meet $347,000,000 in greenbacks. Why, then, did resumption succeed?

235. "Resumption of specie payments was a great victory compared with the continental paper money of Revolutionary days." Explain.

236. "In June, 1879, every dollar of redeemable debt had been refunded at a saving to the government of over fourteen millions annually in interest." (*a*) Explain "redeemable debt." (*b*) Explain "refunded." (*c*) Explain how interest could be saved.

237. "Measures were taken in 1866 to try to persuade the Chinese authorities to be more liberal in permitting coolies to leave for America." How, then, do you account for the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882?

238. "When Garfield died, the Senate had not yet elected a presiding officer and the House had not met. The death of Arthur would have left the country without a legal head." (*a*) Why? (*b*) How is such a contingency provided for today?

239. "Lincoln in 1861 tried to be fair to the place hunters, making the best of a condition the cure for which was to begin only after long years." What cure, and when did it begin?

240. "The surplus from the Treasury grew from sixty-eight million in 1880 to one hundred million in 1881 and one hundred and forty-five million in 1882, at which figure it became a menace." Why a menace?

241. Electors for Cleveland carried New York State in 1884 by a plurality of 1,149 votes. (*a*) Assuming the same vote for all the thirty-eight electors, the change of how many votes from Democratic to Republican would have carried the State for the Republicans? (*b*) Would the change of these votes have given Blaine the presidency?

242. In 1888 the Republicans were successful, Harrison receiving 233 electoral votes to 168 for Cleveland. The popular vote was Harrison, 5,439,853; Cleveland, 5,540,329. Since Cleveland got the greater popular vote, why did he not receive the greater electoral vote?

243. (*a*) Why is it that so many candidates for President and Vice-President come from New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? (*b*) Why do so few come from the Southern states?

244. What are the advantages of the corporation form of organization over the copartnership plan?

245. The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of agricultural instruments fell from 1,943 in 1880 to 910 in 1890, although the period was a prosperous one. What was happening?

246. "The workers in the textile mills grew from 275,000 to 512,000 and the capital outstanding from $300,000,000 to $750,000,000, but the number of factories declined from 4,790 to 4,114." What was taking place?

247. What was the origin of the term "trust" as applied to stock companies?

248. Is a holding company a "trust" in the original sense of the word?

249. On what legal grounds were the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts dissolved by the Supreme Court while the United States Steel Corporation, a larger corporation than either of the others, was not dissolved?

250. "There are parts of the economic world in which monopoly is inevitable. Telephone service affords a good illustration." Ogg. Why?

251. In 1910 about 26% of the manufacturing establishments of this company were in the form of corporations. Would you think that they contributed more or less than 26% of the product manufactured? Why?

252. "During the four decades between the opening of the Civil War and the close of the 19th century, the United States became in many

respects an economic unit." The passage of what two acts by Congress indicated a realization of this?

253. By the Acts of 1834 and 1837 the weight of the gold dollar was reduced from 27 grains to 25.8 grains, .9 fine, the weight of the silver dollar remaining the same 412.5, .9 fine. (*a*) Approximately what change in ratio did this represent? (*b*) This change slightly over-valued gold, and in 1853 minor silver coins had to be debased. Why?

254. Why did the suspension of the free coinage of the silver dollar, and hence of all free coinage of silver, in 1873, attract almost no attention at the time?

255. "A Nevada mine which had produced $645,000 worth of silver ore in 1873 had turned out nearly twenty-five times that amount two years later." (*a*) Effect of this on the price of silver. (*b*) Effect of this on the attitude of the miners toward the Act of 1873 demonetizing silver.

256. The volume of national bank-notes shrank more than $158,000,000 between 1880 and 1890. How did this help to bring on the free silver agitation of the '90's?

257. Wheat declined from $1.45 in 1882 to $.87 in 1890. The volume of government legal-tenders had been fixed at a stationary point. Since 1870 the world's gold production for each five-

year period showed a shrinkage. National bank circulation was steadily contracting, $126,000,000 being withdrawn between 1886 and 1890. According to the "free silver" advocates of 1890 and the years following, what did these facts indicate?

258. The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver; the gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold. What in this case is the legal ratio of the two metals?

259. During the debate in the Senate over the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, the Senate itself was declared by some critics in the East to be the most dangerous feature of the federal system. Why the feeling in the East against the Senate particularly?

260. Why did some of those who opposed the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in 1893 declare that it should not be repealed unless at the same time the tax on state bank-notes should be removed?

261. In 1890 the United States produced about fifty-four million ounces of silver a year. What use was made of this fact in the legislation of that year?

262. January 17, 1894, bids were invited for fifty million five per cent bonds redeemable in ten years. This loan realized the net proceeds of $58,666,000. (*a*) What was the average price at which the bonds were sold? (*b*) What was

the average rate of interest received by the purchasers of these bonds?

263. What justification from an economic standpoint did Bryan urge in support of his statement: "We will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them, You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold"?

264. Why were many of the farmers of the West in favor of the free coinage of silver in 1896?

265. "The one side believed that the creditor class desired to scale debts upward; the other, that the debtor class wished to scale them down." On which side were those who favored "free silver"?

266. Why were the opponents of free silver stronger in the House than in the Senate?

267. Why was there no widespread demand for the free coinage of silver during most of the first quarter of the 20th century?

268. Per capita circulation of money in the United States rose from $23.85 in 1893 to $33.86 on July 1, 1907. Why?

269. "Inasmuch as the number of wage earners in the factories was rapidly increasing it seemed inevitable that the problem of rising prices after 1896 would constitute as great a problem as the problem of falling prices had done before

that year." Why do rising prices constitute a problem?

270. Why has the fate of Cuba always been of importance to the United States?

271. Just before we entered the Spanish-American War, foreign shipyards were scoured for vessels in process of building and several were purchased, completed, and renamed for the American Service. Bearing in mind the *Alabama* claims, was this contrary to international law?

272. Who blew up the *Maine*?

273. "The guns of Admiral Dewey did something more than destroy the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila. Their echo came back to us in a question new in the history of our government." What question?

274. Senator Hoar remonstrated with President McKinley for placing Senators on the commission to make a treaty of peace with Spain. On what grounds?

275. What had the Spanish-American War to do with our annexation of Hawaii?

276. "The treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands was opposed in the Senate on grounds both of principle and of policy, so that in March, 1898, the advocates of annexation determined to gain their end by a joint resolution." Why was it possible for them to gain it that way when they could not by treaty?

277. (*a*) Does the sixth amendment apply to the wild Moros of the Philippines? Reasoning. (*b*) Can slavery constitutionally exist in the Philippines? Reasoning.

278. See first clause of Article I, Section 8, in the Constitution. How, then, could the Supreme Court in 1901 declare a special tariff on goods from Porto Rico constitutional since that tariff was not "uniform" with the Dingley Tariff?

279. Does the Constitution follow the flag?

280. In 1901 the Supreme Court held that the Dingley Tariff did not apply to goods coming from Porto Rico, as it was no longer foreign territory. The same year it decided that the imposition of duties upon imports from Porto Rico by the act of Congress known as the Foraker Act was constitutional. Were these two decisions in conflict with each other? Reasoning.

281. In 1906, by order of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft assumed control for the United States of the Cuban Government. What right did we have to do this?

282. "In the construction of an interoceanic canal, the Spanish-American War was a turning-point." Why?

283. Why did we not want a canal built under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty?

284. Under what circumstances would Great Britain be a loser through the fact that the Hay-

Pauncefote Treaty was substituted for the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty?

285. What did Great Britain gain by the substitution of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty for the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty?

286. Why was a lock canal rather than a sea-level canal favored at Panama?

287. "President Roosevelt gave a new interpretation to the Monroe Doctrine." (*a*) What was this interpretation? (*b*) Where was it first applied?

288. What gave Congress the power to pass the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906?

289. Congress passed a resolution admitting Arizona on condition that the recall of judges be stricken from its constitution, which was done. Could the state restore the provision after admission?

290. In the Democratic National Convention there are from each state twice as many delegates as the state has representatives and senators. In the Republican Convention, this rule has not held since 1912. What reasons induced the Republican party to change the basis?

291. "Notwithstanding reductions of the tariff in 1910, annual collections in Santo Domingo rose from $2,502,000 in 1906 to $4,109,000 in 1913." How was this possible with a lower tariff?

292. Because of its provision for free sugar, the two Senators from Louisiana voted against the tariff bill of 1913, although they were Democrats and it was a Democratic measure. What induced them to vote against it?

293. "A number of state legislatures, finding constitutional barriers in the way of full enfranchisement, followed the example of Illinois (1913) by granting the vote to women in presidential elections only." Why did not constitutional barriers stand in the way of granting the right to vote in presidential elections? See Article II, of the Constitution.

294. "The short ballot was no novelty; in the national government there had never been any other kind." Ogg. Explain.

295. "In 1916 about 58% of the depositors in the postal savings banks were foreign born." Account for this high percentage.

296. "The reserve banks (of the Federal Reserve system) were really banks of bankers." Explain.

297. How did the Federal Reserve Act provide for a more elastic currency?

298. "The Supreme Court decided, May 20, 1895, that the income tax as a whole was a direct tax and that therefore the income tax law of 1894 was unconstitutional." Why did the fact of its being a direct tax make it unconstitutional?

299. Since the Supreme Court had once declared that an income tax is not a direct tax, why was the sixteenth amendment necessary?

300. Why would it not be equitable to levy an income tax "according to population"?

301. Why does not an official of any state pay a federal income tax on the salary he derives from his state government?

302. If the expenditures of a city amount to a, the income of the city other than from taxes amounts to b, and the assessed valuation of property subject to taxation in the city is x, what is the formula for the tax rate?

303. Authority to enforce the Clayton Anti-trust Act in regard to common carriers, banks, and other corporations, was naturally given respectively to what three boards?

304. "People nowadays expect the President to manage Congress." From the death of McKinley in 1901 to the death of President Harding, what two Presidents most fully realized the expectation of the people in that respect?

305. The creation of the three positions in the Cabinet after the Department of the Interior indicate what trend in federal affairs?

306. In the election of 1800, approximately one-fifteenth of the white population was included in voting classes; in 1900 about one-fifth of the entire population of the country voted. Beginning with the election of 1920, a still

larger proportion of the population voted. (*a*) What does the one-fifteenth indicate as to qualifications for voting in 1800? (*b*) Why "beginning in 1920"?

307. "Since the Civil War, much of the physical isolation of the United States has disappeared." Explain.

308. Why did England seize cargoes on neutral ships bound for Holland and Denmark during the World War?

309. Why was cotton, considered non-contraband in 1909, considered distinctly contraband during the World War?

310. It has been said that it would have been an unneutral act on our part to stop the shipment of munitions after the war began. Give one argument in support of that statement.

311. Immediately after March 4, 1917, the United States Senate made a change in its rules for limiting debate. Why was the change made?

312. In 1900 8.2% of our foreign trade was carried in American bottoms; in 1920, 45.14%. Account for the increase.

313. "European-owned American securities were sent to be resold to American investors to a value aggregating in 1915–16 two billion dollars; gold was exported to the New York banks to an amount of nine hundred millions." Even then Europe was two billions short in paying

for its supplies bought here. How was the difference made up?

314. "In two years the United States was converted from a debtor to a creditor nation." (*a*) When? (*b*) How?

315. President Coolidge in his first message to Congress said: "Another reform which is urgent in our fiscal system is the abolition of the right to issue tax-exempt securities." (*a*) Explain what he meant. (*b*) Would a constitutional amendment be necessary to bring it about?

316. "It was the only treaty of alliance the United States ever made." What was the treaty?

317. "American women ate maize that we might eat meat." Said by an Englishman after what event?

THE TARIFF SINCE 1865

318. In lowering taxes after the Civil War, why was there naturally more objection to the lowering of the tariff than to the lowering of internal revenue taxes?

319. The Wilson-Gorman tariff bill of 1894 was allowed to become a law without the President's signature, although the President did not veto the bill. Give one possible motive for a President's allowing a bill to become a law without his signature.

320. " Customs revenue in the financial year 1915 was but $209,268,107, which was less by eighty-three millions than during the first year of the operation of the Underwood tariff." Why the decrease?

321. Give one argument for a protective tariff growing out of the World War. Give one argument against a protective tariff growing out of the World War.

322. Why, in discussing the tariff a few years after the World War, was importance given to " American valuation " of imported goods?

TRANSPORTATION

323. " The history of transportation in the United States divides itself logically into three periods." What three?

324. " The railroad mania (just before 1857) resulted in the hasty construction of hundreds of miles of track in the thinly settled West, whose earning power was found not to be such as to enable the corporations to meet the obligations incurred by the mortgage bonds so freely and recklessly sold." Name one such obligation.

325. To insure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Congress enlisted private enterprise by heavy subsidies. Why was not private enterprise willing to build it without help from Congress?

326. "It was universally recognised that the Pacific Railway was a work of the utmost political importance." Why?

327. "Manufacturers in Rochester could send goods to New York City and reship them to Cincinnati, back through Rochester, for less than the rate direct from Rochester to Cincinnati." (*a*) What abuse does this illustrate? (*b*) What was the cause of this abuse?

328. "One company did not hesitate to order the L & N Railroad to 'turn another screw' on a competitor." To what railway abuse before 1887 does this refer?

329. "Freight was sometimes carried a thousand miles for a lower sum than the same bulk was carried one hundred miles." Why did the railroads sometimes charge more for a "short haul" than for a "long haul" over the same route and in the same direction?

330. "In the apportionment of the west-bound traffic, the New York Central and the Erie were each to have 33%, the Pennsylvania, 25%, and the B & O, 9%." What railroad practice, later forbidden by law, is here illustrated?

331. Why is a railroad subject to stricter regulation by law than a manufacturing plant?

332. Where does Congress get the power to control telephone rates between New York and New Jersey?

333. Why was the Interstate Commerce Commission given the power to make a "physical valuation" of the railroads?

334. When may Congress regulate an intrastate railroad rate?

335. The improvements in transportation have conduced to the development of democracy and direct government. How?

336. From 1913 to 1920 railroad mileage in this country decreased 2,600 miles. There was an almost complete cessation of new building. Why?

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR

337. The first federal legislation looking toward the abolition of labor disputes was an act passed in 1888 providing for the investigation of differences between railroads and their employees. Why railroads rather than some other form of industrial activity?

338. The Industrial Revolution is said to have begun in the United States about 1808. Why then?

339. In the late forties and early fifties great numbers of peasants from central and southern Ireland emigrated to America. Why?

340. The decade 1850–60 was marked by a large immigration from Germany. Why?

341. "Within two days after the strike of 1877 was inaugurated, the Governor of West Virginia

invoked the constitutional guarantee of each state against domestic violence." (*a*) What is the guarantee? (*b*) When may the Governor, and not the Legislature, invoke it?

342. "So long as free land was to be had, the rate of movement westward has always been a fluctuating one, being retarded or hastened by the economic condition of the people." Would that movement be slow or rapid in hard times? Why?

343. The depreciation of greenbacks leading to a rise in prices stimulated the growth of labor unions. Why?

344. "Statements as to changes in wages are comparatively meaningless unless supplemented by statistics of prices." Why?

345. Why does organized labor favor the restriction of immigration?

346. Can an individual workman, not a member of any union, join the American Federation of Labor?

347. What did the opponents of "government by injunction" criticize in the use of injunctions in labor disputes?

348. From 1880 to 1890 the number of children employed in manufacturing in the United States decreased 33.6%. (*a*) Why? (*b*) Why did the decade 1890–1900 show an increase of 39.5%?

349. President Coolidge in his first message to Congress said: "We ought to provide by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation for the limitation of child labor." Why is a constitutional amendment necessary to do this?

350. "The position of labor was greatly strengthened by the World War." What factors strengthened it?

351. "There was available in 1920 for manufactures a considerable amount of labor set free from the primary extractive industries, especially agriculture." Assuming this to be true, what set them free from agriculture?

352. Why were building operations almost at a standstill during the World War?

353. It has been said that one of the most important events in the latter half of the 19th century in the United States was the disappearance of the frontier. Why?

INDEX

(*References are to the numbers of the questions.*)

Adams, John, 95
Alabama Claims, 229, 271
Amendments: (1) 90; (14) 211 ff.; (15) 228; (16) 298 ff.
Amer. Federation of Labor, 346
Articles of Confederation, 62

Balboa, 4
Border States, 186, 189
Boston Tea Party, 43

Calhoun, 137, 138, 203
Child Labor, 348, 349
Chinese Immigration, 237
Civil Service, 239
Civil War, 182 ff.
Clayton Act, 303
Columbus, 3
Compromises: (1820) 127; (1850) 153, 155, 157
Congress, Powers of, 86, 104, 288, 332
Congresses, Continental, 44 ff.
Congresses, Numbers of, 80
Connecticut, 22
Connecticut Compromise, 69
Constitution, Ratification of, 67, 73, 74, 75
Continental Currency, 56, 57, 83
Conventions, National, 290
Cotton, Manufacture of, 113
Cotton Gin, 92
Critical Period, 60 ff.
Cuba, 270, 281

Dartmouth College Case, 123
Declaration of Independence, 49, 50, 51
Douglas, 163, 178
Dred Scott Case, 167, 168, 178

Elections: (1800) 97, 98; (1820) 135; (1824) 131; (1860) 172, 176, 180; (1876) 231, 232; (1884) 241; (1888) 242; (1896) 256 ff.; (1920) 219
Emancipation Proclamation, 190 ff.
Embargo, 107 ff.
Ericson, Leif, 1
Erie Canal, 132, 133

Federal Reserve Act, 296, 297
Fifteenth Amendment, 228
Fourteenth Amendment, 211 ff.
France, Naval War with, 96
Freeport Doctrine, 172, 173
French and Indian War, 31 ff.
Frontier, Disappearance of, 353

Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 124
Greenbacks, 194, 223 ff.

Habeas Corpus, 187
Hamilton, Financial Plans of, 81 ff.
Hartford Convention, 111
Hawaii, 275, 276

Immigration, 339, 340
Impeachment, 209, 210
Impressments, 105
Income Tax, 298 ff.
Industrial Revolution, 338
Insular Cases, 277 ff.
Interstate Commerce Act, 327 ff.
Iroquois and the French, 30

Jackson, 139, 142, 143
Jay's Treaty, 91
Jefferson and the Supreme Court, 126
John Brown's Raid, 179
Johnson, Andrew, 200, 209, 210

Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 157 ff.

Labor, 377 ff.
Legal Tenders, 226, 227
Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 171 ff.
Louisiana, Purchase of, 99 ff.

MacDonough, 112
Marbury *vs.* Madison, 119
Marshall, John, 117
Maryland, 21
Massachusetts, Great Migration to, 18
Massachusetts Bay, Charter of, 14
Mayflower Compact, 12, 22
Mexican War, Causes of, 147
Missouri Compromise, 127
Money, Paper, in the Revolution, 56, 57, 83
Monroe Doctrine, 128 ff., 287

National Banking Act, 195 ff.
Navigation Acts, 36
New England Confederation, 19
New Netherland, Fall of, 25
" New South," 221, 222

Ordinance of 1787, 65, 66
Ostend Manifesto, 165

Panama Canal, 282 ff.
Panics, 145, 169, 230
Parties, Political, 76
Patroons, 24
Philippines, 273, 277 ff.
Plymouth, 13
Popular Sovereignty, 163
President, Election of, 77, 78, 79, 97, 98, 135, 136, 180, 231, 241, 242, 243, 290, 293
Presidential Succession Act, 238
Prices, Rising, 267 ff.
Pure Food and Drugs Act, 288
Puritans, 16

Railroads, 181, 230, 323 ff.
Recall, 289
Reconstruction, 206 ff.
Representation, Three-fifths Rule, 72, 126
Representation in the Colonies, 11, 40
Resumption of Specie Payments, 233 ff.
Revenue Bills, 71
Revolution, Causes of, 36 ff.
Revolution, Results of, 59
Revolution of 1688, 29

Rhode Island, 20, 21, 27
Right of Deposit, 99

Sandys, 8
Santo Domingo, 291
Saratoga, 52
Senate, Representation in, 69, 70
Shays's Rebellion, 64
Sherman Silver Act, 259 ff.
Short Ballot, 294
Silver Question, 253 ff.
Sixteenth Amendment, 298 ff.
Slavery, 148 ff.
"Solid South," 219
Spanish-American War, 270 ff.
Stamp Act, 39, 40, 41
Strict and Loose Construction, 87, 89
Sumter, Fort, 182 ff.
Supreme Court, Powers of, 116 ff.

Tariff, 318 ff.
Tariffs: (1816) 114, 115; (1833) 141; (1857) 174; (1894) 319; (1913) 292
Tax Rate, 302
Texas, 148
Three-fifths Rule, 72, 126
Tobacco in Virginia, 7
Town in New England, 15
Townshend Acts, 42
Treaties: (1763) 35; (1778) 316; (1783) 58; (Jay's) 91; (Clayton-Bulwer) 283; (Hay-Pauncefote) 284, 285
Trusts, 244 ff.
Tyler, President, 146

Underwood Tariff, 320
Union Pacific Railroad, 325, 326
United States Bank, 85, 87, 88

Veto Power of Early Governors, 48
Virginia, Tobacco in, 7
Voting, Qualifications for, 306

Webster, 137, 203
West, Influence of the, 134, 140
West Virginia, 199
Whisky Rebellion, 93
Williams, Roger, 27
Wilmot Proviso, 148, 149
Wilson-Gorman Tariff, 319
World War, U. S. in, 307 ff.
Writs of Assistance, 37

Zenger Trial, 26

OCT 12 1925

H 19 89

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper proces
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: April 2010

PreservationTechnologie
A WORLD LEADER IN COLLECTIONS PRESERVATI
111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111